



**THE *DRAMATIS PERSONAE* IN *BIG HERO 6*
DIRECTED BY DON HALL BASED ON
VLADIMIR PROPP THEORY**

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements For
the S-1 Degree Majoring American Cultural
Studies in English Departement Faculty of
Humanities Diponegoro University

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiled this thesis entitled “*The Dramatis Personae in Big Hero 6* Directed by Don Hall Based on Vladimir Propp Theory” by herself and without taking any results from other researcher in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, July 2019

Novita Sari Ritonga

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

You need chaos in your soul to give birth to a dancing star.
— **Friedrich Nietzsche**

Even the darkest night will end and the sun will rise
— **Victor Hugo**

*This thesis is dedicated to
Myself
As I can finally proves my own ego
that hard work will lead me to the more prosperous life*

APPROVAL

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Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about narrative structure based on Vladimir Propp's theory.

Semarang, July 28th 2019

Novita Sari Ritonga

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is focused on the journey of the hero contained in the film titled *Big Hero 6*. This thesis analyzes Vladimir Propp's *dramatis personae* functions and the types of characters based on Vladimir Propp's *dramatis personae* in *Big Hero 6* movie. To analyze the story, the writer gathered the data and information that support the analysis using a library research method. The theory that underlies this thesis is Vladimir Propp's theory. This thesis shows that first, the theory can also be applied in analyzing science fiction. Second, some several stages or functions must be conquered by a character to obtain the title of hero and to identify the type of hero. Third, based on the steps or functions of Propp, it should be noted that several characters in a story have specific functions in the story itself.

Keywords: *Dramatis personae*, *Big Hero 6*, structuralism theory, Vladimir Propp

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In this present day, various films with certain genres have enormous power and influence. This is because the film presents various images that can penetrate people more intensely when compared to other media because the image presented in the film provides a stronger illusion. The film has the most significant potential for the emotional appeal to its audience, offering a deeper level of identification with character and action on screen than those found elsewhere in popular culture (Jowett and O'Donnell, 110)

Various genres can be seen increasingly flooding the market. The different thing about this film is the heroic story of superheroes. Green, Cairo, et al. (2016:512) define heroes as a person who must be virtuous, and their virtuous behaviour is often related focused on saving the lives of others, saving or reuniting loved ones who are separate, or providing freedom or equality for a large number of people.

The perfection of heroes can be seen from their characters and physical appearances. These characters make a hero favoured by everyone. This understanding has continued to be maintained for centuries by the western society which is characterized by the emergence of various stories in popular culture such as video games, comics, the internet, television, and films. Human civilization has

changed the appearance of a hero to some extent, but each story maker still maintains the myth of a hero with perfect behaviour and perfect appearance.

Superheroes are often depicted with someone or group that uses specific attributes such as masks and robes to maintain their original identity so as not to endanger the people around their lives. Superheroes have a very high moral code. They are willing to sacrifice themselves for good without expecting anything in return, and also very opposed to committing acts of murder.

Superheroes have characteristics such as strong, dashing, brave, handsome and charming, but different from the *Big Hero 6* film. This animated film is a picture where a superhero character does not look like usual. These superheroes come from a bookworm that does not seem to have the power of other superheroes. This bookworm group transforms itself into a hero because of the intelligence of one of its group members. They aim to uncover a tragedy filled with resentment towards someone who is the cause of the incident.

Besides, one of the things that need to be considered from the *Big Hero 6* film is how the behaviour process is formed. In analyzing the process, the writer chooses the theory from Vladimir Propp, which discusses the *dramatis personae* and thirty-one functions. The author wants to analyze narrative story functions in Hiro Hamada characters that contrast to perfect hero characters. Hiro Hamada's character is not a story that contains acts of heroism in the form of a traditional culture known as myths. However, it can produce a hero's journey pattern as explained by Vladimir Propp.

1.2 Scope of the Study

The topic in this study is focused on identifying the hero's journey narrative functions concept in the *Big Hero 6* movie. The author defines the type of character in the *Big Hero 6* film based on *dramatis personae* in theory structuralism by Vladimir Propp.

1.3 Purposes of the Study

1. To analyze intrinsic elements in the *Big Hero 6*; especially theme, character and setting.
2. To identify the concept of the narrative functions in *Big Hero 6* based on the theory of Vladimir Propp.
3. To explain types of characters based on Vladimir Propp's *dramatis personae* in *Big Hero 6* film.

1.4 Methods of the Study

In collecting, analyzing and interpreting objects in this study, the writer used two types of methods. The first one is a method of research and the second one is a method of approach.

1.4.1 Method of Research

The writer uses library research in analyzing data. Data were collected by watching to the *Big Hero 6* film for the primary source of data. As the secondary

sources of data, the writer collected from books, journal, articles, and internet related to the movie and the theory of the study.

1.4.2 Method of Approach

On the other hand, in the method of approach, the writer will use the theory of Vladimir Propp's *Dramatis Personae* and *Dramatis Personae* functions to analyze the *dramatis personae* in the *Big Hero 6*.

1.5 Organization of the writing

Chapter 1 : INTRODUCTION

Chapter one contains the background of the study, scope of the study, purposes of the study, methods of the study and organization of writing.

Chapter 2 : LITERARY REVIEW

In this chapter the writer will explain the summary of the *Big Hero 6* movie and the biography of the author

Chapter 3 : THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

In this chapter, the writer mentions the theories which are used in chapter four.

Chapter 4 : DISCUSSION

It is the main chapter of the thesis. Both intrinsic and extrinsic elements are discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 5 : CONCLUSION

In this chapter contains the result and summary of the previous chapter

CHAPTER 2

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Summary of the Work of Literature

Big Hero 6 is a computer-animated superhero 3D film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released on November 7, 2014, with the same name based on the Marvel Comics superhero team. The film was directed by Don Hall, co-director of *Winnie the Pooh*, and Chris Williams, co-director of *Bolt*. This film became the 54th animated film in the Walt Disney Animated Classics series. The film *Big Hero 6* became the first film from the production of Disney animation to showcase Marvel's character since the acquisition of The Walt Disney Company from Marvel Entertainment in 2009.

This film tells the story of Hiro Hamada, a 14-year-old robotic expert, who lives in the metropolitan city of San-Fransokyo and spends his daily life joining illegal robot battles. Hiro's brother, Tadashi, is afraid Hiro will throw away his potential. Tadashi takes him to a robot university, where Hiro meets Tadashi's friends, Go Go Tomago, Fred, Wasabi, and Honey Lemon, and so does Baymax, a personal health guard robot created by Tadashi. Hiro is amazed, decides to join the university. Hiro then presented his project, Microbots. Microbots are a group of small robots that can join together to form anything in each setting. Professor Callaghan, chairman of the university program, is very interested, so Hiro entered

the university. Then, Alistair Krei, president of Tech Company, tries to buy the creation but is rejected by Hiro.

On the other hand, when Tadashi and Hiro were chatting, an accident occurred, which caused Tadashi University to burn. When the fire started burning at the university, Tadashi went inside to save Callaghan who was trapped inside, but the explosion occurred, and both were killed in the university. As a result of his brother's death, Hiro became quiet and alienated himself from his friends.

Hiro accidentally activates Baymax and simultaneously finds one microbot in his jacket pocket. The microbus takes them both to an old house that has been abandoned. At that place, Hiro finds that someone has tried to use and control the microbot. The masked man who feels his actions are known, attack Hiro immediately. Luckily, Hiro can escape and go to the police station. Unfortunately, Hiro cannot convince the police about himself being attacked by a masked man. So Hiro decided to catch the masked person. He renewed Baymax with his created armour and installed the fighter chip.

At other times, Hiro is involved in attacking Microbots Yokai with Go Go Tomago, Fred, Wasabi, and Honey Lemon. They immediately flee with Wasabi's van. They escape to Fred's mansion. There, Hiro forms a collection of superheroes consisting of Hiro, Honey Lemon, Baymax, Wasabi, Fred, and Go Go Tomago. Hiro creates armour for all his friends, including Baymax and himself.

They immediately investigate Krei Tech's old laboratory which used to test teleportation technology. When the test pilot drives the vehicle towards the portal,

the pilot is trapped inside. Then they are attacked by Yokai (the masked man), after a brief battle, Hiro manages to pull out his mask and finds that the person is Professor Callaghan. Callaghan has stolen Hiro's Microbots to save his life. Hiro knows that Tadashi died in vain. He tells Baymax to kill Callaghan, but Baymax cannot kill Callaghan because the nurse program is on him. Hiro rudely threw away the Baymax nurse's chip, and only put in his fighter chip, Baymax immediately became a killing machine and immediately tried to kill him. Hiro's friends directly try to stop him. In the end, Honey Lemon managed to re-enter the Baymax nurse's chip, Baymax quickly returns to normal, and Callaghan immediately fled. Hiro is angry with his friends and returns home.

In his garage, he tries to throw away the nurse's chip, but he could not. Hiro said that killing Callaghan could satisfy his heart. Baymax displays a video about Tadashi's Test of Baymax. Tadashi only succeeded in the 86th test. Hiro learns that killing Callaghan is not something Tadashi asked to avenge his death.

After the incident, his friends and Hiro realise that the test pilot trapped in the portal was Callaghan's daughter, Abigail. Callaghan's revenge on Alistair Krei, which has caused the death of his daughter. Callaghan wants to kill Krei by throwing him into an active portal, but Hiro and his friends have plagued the plan by crippling some Callaghan Microbots. In the active portal, Baymax has detected a sign of life from Abigail. Hiro and Baymax immediately drive there to save her.

Unfortunately, on their way out, the Baymax armour is broken, so the only way to save Abigail and Hiro is to fire Baymax's rocket fist. However, Hiro does

not want to leave him, but he had to. After they came out, the portal finally explode. Abigail is rushed to the hospital, and the police detain Callaghan.

At the end of the film, Hiro has found the nurse's Baymax chip (which contains all Baymax personalities) on Baymax's rocket fist. He built Baymax, and happiness reappeared. The film ended when Hiro, Baymax, and Hiro friends immediately exploit the city in hopes of fulfilling Tadashi's dreams of helping many people.

2.2 Biography of the Author

Don Hall who was born March 8th, 1969, is an American film director, writer, and voice actor at Walt Disney Animation Studios. Don is a graduate of the University of Iowa with a bachelor of fine arts degree in drawing and painting. He is known for co-directing *Winnie the Pooh* (2011), *Big Hero 6* (2014), which was inspired by the Marvel Comics team of the same name, and *Moana* (2016), along with Ron Clements and John Musker. *Big Hero 6* won the Oscar, Golden Globe, and Annie Award for Best Animated Feature in 2015. (<https://www.imdb.com/name/nm2320658/>)

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic elements are elements in the torso of a literary work. Without the intrinsic element, a literary work will not be formed properly. In other words, intrinsic elements are the basic foundation of literary work. There are several intrinsic elements that must be analyzed in more depth to make a film a good film. These elements consist of theme, character, and setting

3.1.1 Theme

Themes are fundamental ideas that can be found in literary work. According to M.H Abrams in the Glossary of Literary Terms, “Theme is sometimes used interchangeably with "motif," but the term is more usefully applied to a general concept or doctrine, whether implicit or asserted, which an imaginative work is designed to incorporate and make persuasive to the reader” (1999:170)

From the quotation above, it is explained how the characters do scene after scene related to the theme in influencing the events that unfold.

3.1.2 Character

Bordwell and Thomson (2001:63) in *Film Art an Introductions* explains:

In any narrative film, either fictional or documentary, characters create causes and register effects. Within the film's formal system, they make things happen and respond to events. Their actions and reactions contribute strongly to our engagement with the film. (2008:78)

From the explanation, characters are people who take the action to make the story of the film. There are two kinds of characters; round and flat characters. Round character is a character that has a complexity and capability of a surprise. Round character is the character experiencing a change and development psychologically, individually, and socially in its status. On the other hand, flat character has a consistency of emotion and does not change from the beginning until the end of the story.

1.1.1 Setting

Settings have an important role to play in a story. According to Abrams, 2002: 216, "the setting is also the foundation of the story, suggesting the sense of place, time relationship, the social environment and the occurrence of events Setting consists of the setting of the place, the setting of time, the setting of the social environment, and the events that occur.

3.1.2.1 Setting of Place

Settings of place explain where an event occurred in a story. Wellek and Warren state that, "setting of place direct to the location where the event happened in a story. Each place must have their characteristics" (1956:131).

3.1.2.2 Setting of Time

According to Wellek and Warren (1956: 131), "the setting of time is related to the problem when the event happens in a story. The problem is usually connected with factual time, that has a connection with Historical events ". Settings of time usually relate to problems when events occur in a story.

3.1.2.3 Setting of Social Condition

The setting of social is directly related to the behavior of social life in certain places and at certain times, such as habits, religion, ideology, and ways of thinking. According to Wellek and Warren,"The setting of social direct problems is related to the behavior of social life in certain places and a certain time in a novel. The social setting has a connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scopes: it can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking "(1956: 131).

3.2 Extrinsic Aspect

3.2.1 Vladimir Propp's Theory of Structuralism

3.2.1.1 *Narratology or Narrative Functions*

Narratology is an analysis of the structural components of a narrative, the way in which those components interrelate, and the relationship between this complex of elements and the narrative is a basic story line.

The writer employs the narrative of the theory of Vladimir Propp, a linguist and structural figure from Russia and became a pioneer of research in the field of narratology. Propp has researched a hundred Russian tales that he did in 1928.

Propp states that the story contains the most 31 functions. However, this function is not always found in a story. This means that the absence of some of these functions does not change the existing order and is able to form the main framework of the story (Propp:168:22)

A. The First Stage: Introduction

1. Absention

The first function is absention. This function marked by the departure of one family member from the house "β". The family here does not have to be a biological sibling, but it can be someone who influences the life of the hero to begin his adventure. The usual forms of Absention are going to work, to the forest, to trade, and to war. An intensified form of absention is represented by the death of parents (Propp: 1968: 26)

2. Interdiction

In this function there is a ban aimed at the hero to begin his adventure to keep himself safe. Sometimes, on the contrary, an interdiction is evidenced as a request or a bit of advice. Interdictions can also be made without being connected with an absention. (Propp: 1968: 26-27)

3. Violation

There is a response where the hero completely ignores warnings at the stage of Interdiction and continues to carry out the truth he believes.

4. Reconnaissance

At this point is the stage where the villain starts spying on the hero. An inverted form of reconnaissance is evidenced when the intended victim questions the villain (Propp: 1968: 28).

5. Delivery

This is a continuation of the Reconnaissance stage, where the villain finally gets information about the hero.

6. Trickery

This point shows the villain tries to trick the hero with the aim of seizing his position or taking his valuable possessions.

7. Complicity

The hero finally falls into the villain's trick and is willing to help him.

B. The Second Stage: The Body of the Story

8. a. Villainy

At this stage, it shows how the villain causes damage such as killing a family of heroes, kidnapping innocent people, or destroying valuable objects.

b. Lack

Lack / one family member loses something or wants something.

9. Mediation

The event of contact/misfortune or disaster finally revealed; a hero is sent by a request or order; Heroes are allowed to go or be sent.

10. Counteraction

This stage is where the hero determines what actions will make an ordinary person like him deserve a heroic title in solving problems that occur, for example rescuing those who are captured or defeating other criminals.

11. Departure

The hero finally chooses to start his adventure and take action on deeds that result in unrest among the people.

C. The Third Stage: The Donor Series

12. The first function of the donor

At this stage, heroes will be tested and interrogated by donors before magical agents and information are given.

13. The hero's reaction

Hero gives a response to future donor actions to determine whether it will succeed or not.

14. Provision or receipt of magical agent

Heroes receive rewards for magical agents for successfully completing their mission.

15. Guidance

The hero was finally transferred to the battlefield to begin his mission

16. Struggle

At this stage is a fairly tense stage where villain and hero in direct combat.

17. Branding

This stage shows the hero gets labeled which is seen as extraordinary and different from other people.

18. Victory

Heroes defeat the villain in a combat.

19. Liquidation of Lack

The stages where all the problems caused by the hero have been resolved. Most stories will end at this stage, but there is also the possibility of the next stage.

D. The Fourth Stage: The Return of the Hero

20. Return

The return of hero. A return is generally accomplished by means of the same forms as an arrival. However, there is no need of attaching a special function to follow a return, since returning already implies a surmounting of space (Propp, 1968: 55-56)

21. Pursuit

The hero was arrested by a villain when he returned home. This shows that the adventures of heroes have not really ended

22. Rescue

At this point, the hero managed to escape the pursuit.

23. Unrecognized arrival

The hero, being unrecognized, arrives home or in another country.

24. Unfounded claims

There is a claim from a false hero and says that he has completed the mission while the real hero is dead.

25. Difficult task

In this element, the hero will perform a difficult task where the true hero must prove his superiority compared to the fake hero

26. Solution

The mission in the previous stage has been completed. Forms of solution correspond exactly, of course, to the forms of tasks. Certain tasks are completed before they are set, or before the time required by the person assigning the task. (Propp, 1968: 62)

27. Recognition

The hero is recognized for having completed the previous mission. In this case, recognition serves as a function corresponding to branding and marking. The hero is also recognized by his accomplishment of a difficult task. Finally, the hero may be recognized immediately after a long period of separation. (Propp, 1968: 62)

28. Exposure

The disclosure of the identity of a villain or false hero. This function can occur in several forms. Sometimes all the events are recounted from the

very beginning in the form of a tale. The villain is among the listeners, and he gives himself away by expressions of disapproval. Sometimes a song is sung telling of what has occurred and exposing the villain. Other unique forms of exposure also occur. (Propp, 1968: 62)

29. Transfiguration

The hero is given a new appearance. A new appearance is directly affected by means of the magical action of a helper (Propp, 1968: 63)

30. Punishment

The punishment will be received by the villain. Usually only the villain of the second move and the false hero are punished, while the first villain is punished only in those cases in which a battle and pursuit are absent from the story. (Propp, 1968: 63)

31. Wedding

The hero married and obtained the Throne. Heroes marry the king's daughters, rise to the throne or become new kings, get new positions in the kingdom such as being warlords or Royal Adviser.

3.2.1.2 *Dramatis Personae*

These functions can be simplified into seven spheres of actions (Propp, 1987: 79-80) which includes:

1. Villain "environment of criminal actions"

Villain act as people who will create evil and fight with heroes. The villain appears twice during the course of action. First, he makes a sudden

appearance from outside (flies to the scene, sneaks up on someone, etc.), and then disappears. His second appearance in the tale is as a person who has been sought out, usually as the result of guidance. (Propp, 1968:84).

2. Provider/ donor

This character gives something to the hero, can be an object (sword/tool), information or advice, supernatural power, where help or gift can help the hero in solving problems in the narrative.

3. Helper

A helper is a person who transfers a hero and liquidates disadvantages or shortcomings. His job is to save from pursuit and he becomes the solution to difficult tasks

4. The princess and her father

The princess and her father cannot be exactly delineated from each other according to functions. Most often it is the father who assigns difficult tasks due to hostile feeling toward the suitor. He also frequently punishes (or orders punished) the false hero (Propp, 1968:79-80). The princess, like the villain, appears twice within the tale. The second time, she is introduced as a personage who has been sought out (Propp, 1968:84)

5. Dispatcher "intermediary action environment"

This character in the narrative is described as the person who sent a hero to complete the task of fighting criminals. This sender in the story is generally a king or a wise person who is respected.

6. Hero

The hero of a fairy tale is that character who either directly suffers from the action of the villain in the complication (the one who senses some kind of lack), or who agrees to liquidate the misfortune or lack of another person. In the course of the action the hero is the person who is supplied with a magical agent (a magical helper), and who makes use of it or is served by it. (Propp, 1968:50)

7. False hero "fake hero action environment"

Between the characters of the hero and the villain, there is a figure of "gray", namely a fake hero. The figure who was initially portrayed as good and helped the hero, but at the end of the new story uncovered that he turned out to be a criminal.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

4.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic elements are aspects that explicitly become the media in developing a story. In this thesis, the author will describe intrinsic aspects such as themes, character, setting, and conflict.

4.1.1 Narrative Elements

4.1.1.1 Theme

Big Hero 6 is an American animated film that describes the friendship between 6 people to strengthen each other in finding the truth. As the major theme in the film, the theme of friendship can be seen from how the support given by Hiro's friends. Hiro's friends who support him at the exhibition, entertain him while mourning on Tadashi's death and even participate in dangerous battles.

There are two minor themes in the film. The first minor theme heroism. This theme can be seen when Hamada and friends try to do the great transformation. Then, they can defeat the enemy. They sacrifice many things to save the city and other people. Therefore, they are the heroes of this story and they bear a title of heroism in their journey. Hiro also forgives Callaghan's mistake and chooses to save Callaghan's daughter at the end of the story. The second minor theme is creativity. The film is filled with robots and extraordinary technology that makes it easier for Hiro to carry out his mission. His creativity is shown when

Hiro upgrades martial arts to Baymax and design a special uniform based on their specific abilities.

4.1.1.2 Characters

The writer classifies the characters of *Big Hero 6* Movie into two categories; round and flat characters. There is one round character and five flat characters. The round character is Hiro Hamada, and the flat characters are Baymax, Fred, Wasabi, Gogo, and Honey Lemon.

4.1.1.2.1 Round Character

a). Hiro Hamada



Picture 1. Hiro does a bot fighting
(00:03:24)



Picture 2. Hiro does a presentation about microbots
(00:28:47)



Picture 3. Hiro asks Baymax to destroy Callaghan
(00:40:20)

Hiro Hamada is a young boy with more intelligence far beyond his years. The 14-year-old Hiro is described as a genius child who has graduated from high school. Unfortunately, he spends much time participating in illegal robot battles. Hiro's brother, Tadashi, strongly prohibits Hiro from bot fighting. However, Hiro, who is stubborn, do not heed Tadashi's ban. This stubborn attitude is also seen when Hiro do not want to continue his education at university. Hiro considers the university to be a waste of time by teaching things he already knows. Despite his bold nature, Hiro is a child who has extraordinary intelligence. This character is shown when Hiro makes a presentation about microbots. This presentation proves that not all children of their age are able to create sophisticated technology and science like this.

Based on the analysis, Hiro Hamada is a round character. His change of characterization happens when he gets shocked to know that the enemy is Prof. Callaghan. Prof. Callaghan condemns Tadashi and says that his death is due to his own mistake while saving Prof. Callaghan in that event. This provokes Hiro's anger and makes him want to take revenge to Prof. Callaghan. At first, Hiro intends to catch the enemy, but after that, he asks Baymax to kill him.

Hiro	: Prof... Professor Callaghan? The explosion.... You died.
Prof. Callaghan	: No. I had your microbots.
Hiro	: But, Tadashi. You just let him die.
Prof. Callaghan	: Give me the mask, Hiro!
Hiro	: He went in there to save you.
Prof. Callaghan	: That was his mistake!
Hiro	: Baymax, destroy!
Baymax	: My programing prevents me from injuring a human being.
Hiro	: Not anymore (1:10:11)

4.1.1.2.2 Flat Characters

a). Baymax

Baymax is a robot that is designed with a round, soft, cute-looking, and non-threatening body. Baymax is a kind and friendly robot. Baymax, equipped with sophisticated technology, is designed by Tadashi as a bodyguard and also program to rehabilitate. Every time Baymax hears a person screaming ‘Aw,’ he will automatically check and restore that person. He is programmed by Tadashi to do good manners. The scene that proves Baymax is a kind and friendly robot, as shown in the conversation below.

Baymax : Hello! I am Baymax, your personal healthcare companion. I was alerted to the need for medical attention when you said, ‘ow’.

Hiro : A robotic nurse.

Baymax : On a scale of 1 to 10, how would you rate your pain?

Hiro : Physical or emotional?

Baymax : I will scan you now. Scan completed! You have a slight epidermal abrasion on your forearm. I suggest an anti-bacterial spray.

Hiro : What’s in the spray specifically?

Baymax : The primary ingredient is bacitracin.

Hiro : That’s a bummer. I’m actually allergic to that.

Baymax : You are not allergic to bacitracin. You do have a mild allergy to peanuts.

Hiro : Not bad. (Says to Tadashi) You’ve done some serious coding on this thing, huh?

Tadashi : Programmed him with over 10.000 medical procedures. This chip is what makes Baymax, Baymax.

Hiro : Vinyl?

Tadashi : Yeah, going for a non-threatening, huggable kind of thing.

Hiro : Looks like a walking marshmallow. No offense.

Baymax : I am a robot. I cannot be offended.

Hiro : Hyperspectral cameras?

Tadashi : Yup.

Hiro : Titanium skeleton?

Tadashi : Carbon fiber.
Hiro : Right. Even lighter! Killer actuators! Where did you get those?
Tadashi : Machined them right here, in-house.
Hiro : Really?
Tadashi : Yup! He can lift 1.000 pounds.
Hiro : Shut up!
Baymax : You have been a good boy. Have a lollipop!
Hiro : Nice! (00:13:03)

b). Fred

Fred is described as a thin and tall man with energetic and positive energy. Fred is shown as someone who likes heroic, fantastic, and monstrous things as shown in picture 4. Nevertheless, he has a lovable and friendly character, with his sense of humor. Although he looks a fool, however, he is a good man of a wealthy family. One day, when the masked man chases him and his friends, they fall into the sea near the dock. After that, Fred invites his friend to come to a big house belonging to his parents. At the time, his parents are on vacation on their private island.



Picture 4. Fred's costume collections (00:51:45)



Picture 5. Fred invites his friends to come to his big house (00:51:35)

c). Wasabi



Picture 6. Wasabi stops the car because of the traffic signs (00:48:06)



Picture 7. Wasabi asks about the place on mission (1:02:32)

Wasabi is conservative and the most realistic character among his friends. He is kind and smart man. He has a sophisticated weapon, a laser light to cut anything. Picture 6 proves that Wasabi is a conservative person. This is when the masked man chases wasabi and his friends. Fortunately, they manage to escape and Wasabi drives the car. In the middle of the street, Wasabi stops the car suddenly. Gogo asks him why he stops the car, and then he replies that he has to obey the traffic signs. He keeps following the rule although the condition of the street is deserted and there is no vehicle at all. Subsequently, Gogo forces him to continue the escapement.

d). Gogo Tomago

Gogo is a young woman of korean descent. Gogo is quite reserved and sardonic, making up for her lack of conversation with sarcasm and irony that is shown in the following conversation

Honey Lemon	: Where are we?
Hiro	: Fred? What are you going?
Fred	: Welcome to Mi Casa! That French for “front door.”
Honey Lemon	: It is really not.
Gogo	: Listen, nitwit! A lunatic in a mask just Tried to kill us. I’m not in the mood for any...
A house keeper	: Welcome home, master Frederick!
Fred	: Heathcliff, my man! Come on in, guys! We’ll be safe here.
Gogo	: Fred, this is your house? I thought you lived under a bridge. (00:51:33)

Despite the characterization above, Gogo is an immensely compassionate heart toward her friends. For instance, she hugs Hiro to comfort him after realizes the error of his actions. She tries to understand the emotional toll the boy has gone through and remind him that there is always a better way than revenge.

e). Honey Lemon

Honey Lemon is a smart student and a kind woman. Her style is feminine, as the opposite of Gogo’s character. One of her creations is a device to pull almost all objects she needs out of her small bag. It also works as a portal to another dimension. Although Honey’s characterization seems soft, she hides her ‘mad-scientist’ talent. This scene is when Tadashi introduces his friends to Hiro. Honey shows her creation to Hamada and explains enthusiastically about the materials. Then, Hiro is amazed to look at that creation. This scene proves that Gogo is a ‘mad scientist.’

4.1.1.3 Setting

4.1.1.3.1 Setting of Place

The first set of place in this movie is Fransokyo. This place is where Hiro Hamada lives with his family. The second is Hamada's house where Hamada, Tadashi, and their aunt live. The third is the college where Hamada meets Tadashi's friends and Baymax and also the place where Tadashi dies of the explosion of fire. The fourth is the dock, where Hamada tries to follow the masked man. The fifth is Fred's house where Hamada and friends hide from the masked man's chasing and also the place where they make a plan to accomplish the mission. The last one is a strange island where Hamada and friends start doing the task to catch the masked man.



Picture 8. San Fransokyo
(00:24:38)



Picture 9. Hiro's house
(00:24:07)



Picture 10. The college (00:07:18)



Picture 11. Old building (00:31:06)



Picture 12. Fred's house (00:50:59)



Picture 13. Strange island (01:02:06)

4.1.1.3.2 Setting of Time



Picture 14. Video record showing Mr. Krei's failed research (01:04:53)



Picture 15. Baymax showed an old video record of Tadashi (01:13:16)

There is no clue explaining the setting of time in *Big Hero 6* movie. Nevertheless, two scenes are showing the characters' interaction with a video record. The first is when Baymax shows Hiro an old video of Tadashi while Tadashi is in the process to create Baymax. The second is when Hamada and friends are on a strange island. They find a video record showing Mr. Krei's failed research, and there is Prof. Callaghan daughter, Abigail, as the victim of the research.

4.1.1.3.3 Setting of Social Condition

The *Big Hero 6* film takes place in Fransokyo city. This movie shows the life of a modern city by involving science and technology. Various recent things are appearing in this story, such as the big building and some great works of science and technology. One of the impressive technology is Baymax, a robot created by human to be a personal healthcare companion. This movie also conveys to the audience that science and technology can help a lot of people to do big things, such as a heroic. It can be concluded that the setting of the social condition of this story is the existence of science and technology applies in the modern era.

4.2 *Dramatis Personae* Functions based on Vladimir Propp's Theory

The author analyzes to find the functions contained in the *Big Hero 6* animated film by using thirty-one narrative functions created by Vladimir Propp. This functions is reflected in the book titled *Morphology of the Folklore*, which is to assist in basic research in literary work. Vladimir Propp also says that every story does not always contain all the functions because of many stories that only contain some functions. Function analysis is done by deciphering the contents of the story

based on the function then summarizing and displaying it in the order contained in theory.

A story usually begins with the initial situation marked by an introduction to a character. Although the initial situation is not a function, the initial situation is an essential morphological element. This situation will be followed by functions to form a storyline. There are two types of situations, namely a) a situation that tells the life of the seeker and his family, b) a situation that shows the beginning of the life of the victim from the crime of the antagonist and his family. The initial situation in the film *Big Hero 6* is included in the first initial situation because it is marked by recounts the life of Hiro Hamada who likes to do robot fights and his brother Tadashi Hamada who owns a robot named Baymax.

4.2.1 Interdiction

Interdiction presents a prohibition evidenced by a request or a bit of advice. This form of interdiction can also be in the form of an order or suggestion. In the film *Big Hero 6*, the interdiction is delivered by Tadashi Yamada. Tadashi, the brother of Hiro, forbids Hiro from bots fighting because they are illegal and can endanger Hiro's safety. Tadashi also regrets Hiro's futile actions. It is told in the movie that Hiro is a 13-year-old boy who has finished high school and mastered the field of robotics.

In the film explains that Hiro follows and is able to win the robot battle. Unfortunately, the opponent does not accept his defeat and tries to attack Hiro, as seen in picture 17. Luckily, at the right time, Tadashi comes and rescues Hiro

from the pursuit of angry robot fighters. The following dialog shows the interdiction that Tadashi does to Hiro

Tadashi : Are you oke?
Hiro : Yes
Tadashi : Are you hurt?
Hiro : No
Tadashi : Then, what are you thinking, knuckle head? You graduated, and you are 13, and this is what you're doing? Bot fighting is ilegal. You're gonna get youreself arrested.
(00:05:23)



Picture 16. Hiro does bot fighting
(00:03:28)



Picture 17. Hiro is attacked by another bots fighter
(00:04:35)



Picture 18. Tadashi saves Hiro
(00:05:05)

4.2.2 Violation of Interdiction

This function is a response to the Interdiction stage, where the hero completely ignores the warning and continues to do what he believe is right. Hiro thoroughly ignores Tadashi's advice not to do another bots fighting. In picture 19, Hiro is

depicted does not believe that bots fighting is illegal. According to Hiro's opinion, people who cannot accept defeat and attack the winners are illegal. Based on figures 20 and 21, Hiro looks very proud of the money he earned from winning the bots fighting. Hiro also says that nothing can stop him from participating in the fight



Picture 19. Hiro says bots fighting is not illegal (00:05:24)



Picture 20. Hiro prides the money from the bots fighting (00:05:30)



Picture 21. No one can stop Hiro (00:05:33)



Picture 22. Hiro looks for a new bots fighting events (00:06:40)

Based on the picture 22, Hiro does not heed the interdiction given by Tadashi. After arriving at home, Hiro returns to look for some bot fighting events on the computer. Hiro also refuses to enter the university because he perceives that he will not get anything from the college. The response to the interdiction submitted by Tadashi is shown in the following dialog.

Tadashi : I hope you learn stupid.
Hiro : Of course.
Tadashi : You are going to fight a robot, right?
Hiro : There are events in the sububrbs. If I register now, maybe I can still participate.
Tadashi : When are you gonna start doing something with that big brain of yours?
Hiro : What? Go to college like you? So people can tell me stuff that I already know?
Tadashi : Unbelievable.
(00:06:55)

Based on the refusal dialogue carried out by Hiro, Tadashi does not despair. However, he still brings Hiro to go to the university where he is educated. Unfortunately Hiro still be of the opinion that Tadashi’s campus is not the place he wants.

Hiro : Is this gonna take long?
Tadashi : Relax you big baby, we will be in and out. Anyway you never seen my lab.
Hiro : Oh great, I gotta see your nerd lab (00:07:32)

4.2.3 Delivery

As stated by the theory, this function starts when the Villain gets information about his victims intending to commit a crime. In the film *Big Hero 6*, this aspect begins with the meeting of Professor Callaghan and Hiro at the university. Hiro is finally interested in the technology created by Tadashi and his friends. In this scene, Tadashi also introduces Baymax, a robotic nurse, to Hiro. In picture 8, Professor Callaghan approaches Tadashi and becomes acquainted with Hiro and his microbots. Professor Callaghan encourages Hiro to join his university by

saying, "Ever think about applying here? Your age wouldn't be an issue" as shown in picture 24.



Picture 23. The first meeting of Callaghan and Hiro (00:13:35)



Picture 24. Callaghan offers Hiro to join the University (00:13:56)



Picture 25. Hiro does a presentation (00:18:21)

Hiro's presentation is a beneficial source of information for Professor Callaghan. Hiro shows how microbots work. Microbots are able to do all the commands of their masters just by imagining. Callaghan is amazed by Hiro's microbots and learns that the microbots are the right weapon for revenge. In this session, the delivery function where villains finally get information is presented.

4.2.4 Trickery

At this point, the villain will try to cheat the hero or victim in a certain way to take something of value from the victim. Villains will convince victims that they are someone who can be trusted. However, when the victim believes it, the villain

will betray the victim. In this case, Callaghan tries to convince Hiro and the people around him if he is a good person. He tries to approach Hiro by passing him to join the university.

Relating to the previous function, Hiro finally makes a presentation and introduces how great microbots are to the public. Everyone, including Krei, who is a rival of Callaghan is interested in Hiro's microbots. Krei proposes Hiro to join his company to produce more microbots for quite a substantial fee. Callaghan, who has revenge on Krei, does not want Hiro to accept Krei's offer as shown in picture 26.

Krei : I want your microbots at Krei Tech.

Callaghan: Mr. Krei is right. Your microbots are an inspired piece of tech.

You can continue to develop them, or you can sell them to a man whose only guided by his own self interest.

Krei : Robert, I know how you feel about me. But it shoudn't affect...

Callaghan: This is your decision, Hiro. I wouldn't trust Krei Tech with your Microbots (00:20:40)

Callaghan manages to build his image as a professor who direct an enterprises for Hiro and his microbots. Hiro who finally believes in Callaghan rejects the offer given by Krei, picture 27. This trick is one way for Callaghan to be able to have Hiro microbots and not be suspected of committing future crimes he will make. According to picture 28, Callaghan manages to get Hiro to join the university. Callaghan presents a statement stating that Hiro is accepted into his university by saying, "I'm looking forward to seeing you in class." (00:21:19). This then makes Hiro, Tadashi, and his friends excited.



Picture 26. Callaghan vilifies Krei
(00:20:27)



Picture 27. Hiro rejects Mr. Krei
(00:20:57)



Picture 28. Callaghan gives Hiro
the university letter
(00:21:20)

4.2.5 Villainy

This function is a tense stage in a story where the hero's adventures will commence. At this stage, the villain does something that harms innocent people such as kidnapping, killing the victim's family, or destroying valuable items. As shown by the film *Big Hero 6*, this function is pointed at the time of Tadashi's death. The incident begins when Tadashi and Hiro who are talking suddenly heard of a fire alarm coming from inside the university building. People are running around trying to save themselves. Someone says that Professor Callaghan is still trapped in a burning building. Tadashi feels someone has to save Professor Callaghan and he is the person responsible for doing so. Tadashi's plan is prevented by Hiro who think it is too dangerous. Sadly, Tadashi ignores Hiro's

prohibition and enters the university building. Coinciding with the entry of Tadashi, there is a massive explosion from inside the building as shown in picture 30.



Picture 29. Hiro forbids tadashi from entering the building (00:23:12)



Picture 30. The building exploded when Tadashi entered (00:23:17)



Picture 31. Tadashi's death (00:23:40)



Picture 32. Tadashi funeral (00:23:56)

It is illustrated in picture 31, that the fire accident kills not only Tadashi but also Professor Callaghan. The death of Callaghan itself is inveracity that he creates to make it easier for him to carry out his evil plan, which will be shown in subsequent functions.

4.2.6 Mediation



Picture 33. Hiro's microbot moving around somewhere (00:29:09)



Picture 34. A man in Kabuki masked (00:34:36)



Picture 35. Hiro suspects Tadashi's death (00:41:06)



Picture 36. Hiro wants to catch the masked man (00:41:12)

According to the movie, microbots have a function as mediators. Baymax finds Hiro microbots moving towards somewhere. Hiro who initially does not believe this and says that the microbot is damaged.

Hiro : This thing is attracted with other microbot. But that is imposible, they were destroyed in a fire. Damn thing is broken.

Baymax : Your tiny robot is trying to go somewhere

Hiro : Oh yeah? Why don't you find out where he is trying to go.

Baymax: I have found where your tiny robot wants to go

Hiro : I told you it's broken! It's not trying to go... (00:31:15)

Fortunately, Hiro quickly realizes that the microbot is pointing to an old building. After searching for where the microbot stops, Hiro discovers many microbots that are being produced using large machines. In this old building, Hiro

also sees a man using a Kabuki mask. The masked man tries to attack Hiro and Baymax. Luckily they are able to save themselves from the masked man.

Based on picture 35, Hiro who at first is not aware of the irregularities in Tadashi's death finally begins to suspect. The stolen microbots become something that make Hiro start his journey in completing his mission

Baymax : I'm sorry about the fire.

Hiro : It's okay. It was an accident. Unless.. Unless it wasn't. Ah..ah.. the showcase, the guy in the masked stole my microbots and set the fire to cover the tracks. He's responsible for Tadashi. We gotta catch that guy (00:41:14)

4.2.7 Departure

At this stage, after knowing the truth, Hiro begins his adventure. The journey starts with doing a grading on Baymax. Hiro makes some changes to Baymax's body by wearing steel clothes. Furthermore, Hiro also creates a new chip that contains several martial arts to fight the masked man as shown in picture 38.

Hiro : If we're gonna catch that guy, you need some upgrades.

Baymax : Will apprehending the man in the masked improve your emotional state?

Hiro : Absolutely. Lets work on your moves.

Baymax : This armor may undermine my non-threatening huggable design.

Hiro : Thats gotta be the idea buddy. You look sick (00:42:38)



Picture 37. Hiro upgrades Baymax
(00:41:26)



Picture 38. Hiro makes a new chip
for Baymax
(00:42:52)



Picture 39. Hiro returned to meet
the masked man
(00:44:51)

The departure function is also marked by Hiro's return to the old building where the masked man is. Hiro attempts to fight the man using Baymax's help, but unfortunately, Baymax is not strong enough to be a microbots weapon used by the masked man

4.2.8 First Function of the Donor

According to the *Big Hero 6*, Hiro solves the problem by using Baymax's help as magical agents. Baymax itself is a gift robot from Tadashi Hamada which is assigned to control the health of people in the future. In picture 16 is the scene Tadashi, who acts as a donor, introduces Baymax to Hiro. In this case, the Donor indirectly supports Hiro, who acts as a hero, in helping others. In some scenes, it is also seen even though the donor has died, but the influence is still visible in the

life of the hero. In picture 41, Hiro, who has upgraded the Baymax chip, accidentally sees a maintenance chip bearing the name of Tadashi Hamada. Seeing the name coming out of Baymax's body makes him pause for a moment and looks sad.



Picture 40. Tadashi introduces Baymax to Hiro (00:13:14)



Picture 41. Hiro sees Tadashi's name (00:43:03)

4.2.9 The Hero's Reaction

In response to the previous function, the hero responds enthusiastically at the beginning of the introduction to the magical agents. Hiro is a person who is interested in technology and understands it, looks curious about what Baymax can do. Tadashi introduces Baymax as a robotic nurse.

Hiro	: You've done some serious coding on this thing huh?
Tadashi	: Ahah. Programmed to over more than 10,000 medical procedures. This chip! Is what makes Baymax, "Baymax".
Hiro	: Vinyl?
Tadashi	: Yeah, going for a non-threatening huggable kind of thing.
Hiro	: You look like walking marshmallow. No offense. Hyperspectro Camaras?
Tadashi	: Yup
Hiro	: Killer actuators, where did you get those
Tadashi	: Machine them right here.. in the house. He can lift a thousand pounds. He's gonna help a lot of people.
Hiro	: Hey, what kind of battery does it use?
Tadashi	: Lithium Ion

Hiro : You know, Super Capacitor would charge way faster
(00:13:00)

4.2.10 Provision or Receipt of the Magical Agents

Based on existing theories, in this function, the hero will get magical agents or magical helper who will help the hero in completing his mission. In the film, Baymax is a legacy from Tadashi who acts as a donor. Baymax also helps in various missions run by Hiro, starting from finding the presence of a masked man and defeating him. In the picture 43, Baymax helps Hiro and his friends as their car sinks into the water because of escaping from the pursuit of a masked man. Baymax, at that time, uses himself as a buoy so that Hiro can go up to Baymax's body. Moreover, Baymax also helps in detecting the presence of masked man. Baymax can find out the identity of the masked man by scanning the man.

Honey : Then, who was the guy on the mask?
Hiro : I don't know. We don't know anything about him.
Baymax : His blood type is AB negative. Cholesterol levels are..
Hiro : Baymax u scanned him?
Baymax : I'm programmed to assess everyone's health care needs.
Hiro : Yes! We can use the data from your scan to find him
(00:53:32)

The donor in this film is not only Baymax but also his friends. The group consisting of Fred, Wasabi, Gogo Tomago, and Honey Lemon is Tadashi's friends at the university. Tadashi's death as their best friend make them willing to join in the truth-seeking mission with Hiro.

Hiro : Actually if we're gonna catch this guy, I need to upgrade all of you.
Wasabi : Upgrade who now?
Baymax: That who suffer a lose, require support from friends and loved

ones

Fred : Oh ok. I like where this is heading.
Wasabi : We can't against that guy. We're nerds!
Honey : Hero we want to help. But we are just us.
Hiro : No, you can be way more
Gogo : Tadashi Hamada is our bestfriend.
All : We're in (00:54:24)



Picture 42. Baymax helps Hiro find the masked man (00:45:01)



Picture 43. Baymax saves Hiro from drowning (00:50:40)



Picture 44. Tadashi's friends join the mission (00:54:24)

4.2.11 Guidance

At this stage, the hero will be taken to the place where the object of the search is located. The object of the search is intended as a place where the villain keeps their captives or commit crimes. This function is shown in the scene where Hiro is testing Baymax to fly and then tells him to scan the person who has an identity match with the villain. Baymax finds a person who matches the identity of the

villain on a remote island as shown in picture 45. This information eventually guides Hiro and friends to the island by flying in Baymax.



Picture 45. Baymax scans the villain
(01:01:53)



Picture 46. Hiro follows Baymax as a track
(01:02:18)



Picture 47. The bird symbols around the room
(01:04:43)



Picture 48. Hiro finds a scientist's video
(01:05:06)

Arriving on the island, they locate a building and follow it. Inside the building, they find a burning room with a symbol of birds around it. There are also some computers with a large monitor containing videos where several scientists gather in front of the teleportation machine. It also explains how Abigail, the pilot and daughter of Callaghan, is trapped in a portal machine. An error causes the engine to malfunction until it explodes.

4.2.12 Struggle

This is the vital part of the function because Hiro will do the actual battle with the villain. Hiro, who has suspected Tadashi's death is not due to an accident, finally uncover that the masked man is the cause of all that. They manage to find out that the man behind the mask is Professor Callaghan. Hiro also realizes Callaghan is letting Tadashi, who tries to save Callaghan, dies in a fire.

Hiro : Professor Callaghan? The explosions? You
Callaghan : No, I had your microbots.
Hiro : But, Tadashi... You just let him die
Callaghan : Give me the mask, Hiro
Hiro : He went in there to save you
Callaghan : That was his mistake! (01:09:55)

Callaghan makes Hiro angry and orders Baymax to destroy him. Hiro removes the Baymax health care chip that Tadashi has given him. This action eventually turns Baymax into an angry one. His friends prevent Hiro's act until finally, they manage to re-enter the health care chip belonging to Baymax. This provokes Hiro's anger and take Baymax away.



Picture 49. Professor Callaghan is the masked man (01:09:40)



Picture 50. Callaghan lets Tadashi died (01:09:49)



Picture 51. Baymax attacks
Callaghan
(01:10:36)

4.2.13 Branding

At this stage, the hero will show his heroic side. This function is seen when Hiro finally realizes his mistake of wanting to take revenge on Callaghan. Hiro and friends know of Callaghan's crime based on revenge on Krei for harming Callaghan's daughter. They decide to stop the crime that will be carried out by Callaghan. The following conversation shows how the branding function exist, as shown in picture 53.

Gogo : We are going to catch Callaghan. And this time we'll do it right.
Wasabi : The pilot is Callaghan daughter.
Hiro : Callaghan blames Krei.
Fred : This is a revenge story!
Hiro : So what are we waiting for (01:16:25)

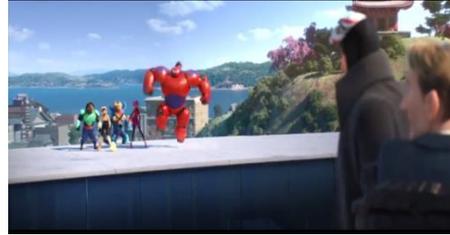
The heroic characteristic shows by Hiro is also seen when he wants to stop Callaghan and save Krei. Hiro says that revenge is not the right way to deal with it. Unfortunately, Callaghan does not heed Hiro's words and continue to attack him.

Hiro : Professor Callaghan. Let him go. Is this what Abigail would have wanted.
Callaghan : Abigail is gone!
Hiro : This wont change anything. Trust me. I know.

Krei : Listen to the kid Callaghan. Please let me go. I'll everything you want.
Callaghan : I want my daughter back! (01:18:28)



Picture 52. Hir finds out the pilot is Callaghan's daughter (01:16:06)



Picture 53. Hiro and friends are trying to help Krei (01:18:05)



Picture 54. Hiro gives Callaghan an advice (01:18:13)

4.2.14 Victory

After the contention, the villain will be defeated whether killed or placed in a distant place where he cannot do the wickedness anymore. Based on the film *Big Hero 6*, Hiro and his friends are finally able to stop the crime committed by Callaghan. They are also able to rescue into Krei who is the target of revenge from Callaghan. Hiro and his friends are able to destroy the time portal built by Callaghan using Hiro's microbots. The portal takes up various objects around it, including Hiro and his friends. Luckily, when the portal trying to take Hiro, the microbots used by Callaghan runs out, so Hiro can destroy the portal and open the mask used by Callaghan.



Picture 55. Hiro and Baymax beat Callaghan
(01:23:07)



Picture 56. The portal is destroyed
(01:23:27)

4.2.15 Difficult Task



Picture 57. Baymax and Hiro enter the portal
(01:25:10)



Picture 58. A big object crashes into Baymax
(01:26:49)



Picture 59. Hiro lets Baymax go
(01:28:12)

This function shows how difficult the task must be carried out by the hero. In this case, Hiro must choose to let the departure of Baymax save Callaghan's daughter. Baymax and Hiro decide to enter the portal of the teleportation machine that has been damaged and could potentially endanger their lives. Coincides with their arrival into the portal, Baymax and Hiro immediately find Callaghan's daughter in

a plane tube. They decide to take her out from the portal. Unluckily, a large object crashes into Baymax and damages the pusher on Baymax's feet, which causes it to malfunction. Baymax can save both Hiro and Callaghan's daughter by using a propulsion device on the side. Sadly, that will result in the Baymax remaining inside the portal. It is a difficult task for Hiro to release Baymax, which can be seen in the following dialogue

Baymax : My thrusters are inoperable.
Hiro : Just grab hold.
Baymax : There is astill a way I can get you both to safety.
Hiro : No, there is gotta be another way, I'm not gonna leave you here. I'll thinking of something.
Baymax : There is no time. Are you satisfied with your care?
Hiro : Please, no! I can't lose you too.
Baymax : Hiro, I will always be with you.
Hiro : I'm satisfied with my care (01:28:33)

4.2.16 Punishment

This stage is the stage of completion, where the villain will get a sentence. The film *Big Hero 6* shows how at the end of the story, professor Callaghan is finally arrested. In the scene shows Professor Callaghan is put in a police car while watching his daughter survives and puts in an ambulance.



Picture 60. Callghans daughter is taken to the ambulance (01:29:38)



Picture 61. Callaghan is punished (01:29:42)

4.3 *Dramatis Personae* of Sphere of Action in Big Hero 6 based on Vladimir Propp's Theory

Based on Vladimir Propp's theory, there are seven characters in the narrative. Each character introduces different roles according to the actions contained in the 31 previous functions. In the film *Big Hero 6*, the author only finds 4 of the 7 characters that exist.

4.3.1 Villain

The villain in the *Big Hero 6* animation film is Callaghan. As a villain, who fights with Hiro as a hero. Initially, Callaghan is introduced as a professor who is friendly and highly respected by his students and people around him. This can be seen in the scene where Callaghan immediately greets Hiro in Tadashi's room and offers Hiro to apply at the university. Unfortunately, that is only one trick from Callaghan to steal Hiro's microbots.

Callaghan : Burning the midnight oil, Mr. Hamada?
Tadashi : Hey, Professor, I actually was finishing up.
Callaghan : You must be Hiro. Bot fighter, right? When my daughter was younger, that's all she wanted to do. May I?
Hiro : Hmm, sure.
Callaghan : Magnetic Bearing Servos.
Hiro : Pretty sick huh? Wanna see how I put them together?
Tadashi : Hey genius. He invented them.
Hiro : You are Robert Callaghan? Like as in, Callaghan cat most blinding? Callaghan, laws of robotic?
Callghan : That's right. Ever think about applying here? You're age would't be an issue (00:13:56)

The villain side of Callaghan is shown when he tries several times to harm Hiro and friends on a chase mission as we can be seen in the previous functions. The crime committed by Callaghan is followed by a motive for revenge to Krei

because Krei is responsible for the disappearance of Callaghan's daughter. Callaghan tries to destroy Krei by building a time portal that can damage the entire city

Callaghan : Why is my daughter a setback?
Krei : Your daughter, that was an accident.
Callaghan : No! My daughter is gone because of your arrogance.
Krei : What are you doing?
Callaghan : You took everything from me when you send abigail on that machine. Now I take everything from you! You are going to watch everything you build dissappeard and that's your turn (01:18:01)

4.3.2 Donor

Based on the function, "the first function of donors", donors are people who will test, help, and give magical agents to the hero. In this case, Tadashi Hamada, Hiro's brother, acts as a donor. Tadashi is a person who creates Baymax that functions as a magical agent.

In some scenes, indirectly, Tadashi has always been a shadow of Hiro's life. One of them is when Hiro got angry and replies to Professor Callaghan by destroying it, Baymax plays a video about Tadashi. On the video, Tadashi says that he wants Baymax to be a robot that could be useful for many people. This makes Hiro realize and returned to being the hero he should be.

4.3.3 The Helper

Baymax and friends from Tadashi act as helpers in the film *Big Hero 6*. Baymax who always helps and tries to protect Hiro from various dangers. This can be seen in the scene where Baymax gives up on the portal to save Hiro and Callaghan's

daughter and on the “function provision or receipt of the magical agents”. Tadashi's friends, Fred, Honey Lemon, Wasabi, Gogo Tomago, also act as helpers. They help Hiro to find the truth in the case of fighting the masked man.

4.3.4 The Hero

In the *film Big Hero 6*, Hiro is a person who acts as a hero. Hiro, who has lost Tadashi, is finally able to uncover the mastermind behind Tadashi's death. Hiro also plays an essential role in saving Krei's life and many people when Callaghan tries to kill him using the teleportation portal.

Hiro's heroic nature is also seen when he and Baymax try to enter into a dangerous portal to save Callaghan's daughter. He does not hold a grudge against Callaghan, as someone who harmed his brother.

Hiro	: Baymax.
Baymax	: My sensors is detecting signs of life.
Hiro	: What?
Baymax	: Coming from there. The life signs are female. She appears to be in hyper sleep.
Hiro	: Callaghan's daughter. She is still alive! Let's go get her.
Krei	: The portal is deztabilizing. You'll never make it.
Hiro	: She's still alive in there. Someone has to help. What do you say buddy?
Baymax	: Fine, makes me a better health care companion (01:24:45)

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

To conclude the analysis, it is safe to say that Vladimir Propp's structuralism is applicable in analyzing a science-fiction story like the *Big Hero 6* movie in particular. The writer resumes that first of all, the hero must conquer several stages or narrative functions. According to Propp in his book, basically, there are thirty one functions to get the title of honorable hero.

The writer finds the initial situation and sixteen functions appear in the story, as Propp mention that the story does not have to have all the functions. The functions that appear in the *Big Hero 6* are the interdiction, violation of interdiction, delivery, trickery, villainy, mediation, departure, the first function of the donor, the hero's reaction, provision or receipt of a magical agent, guidance, struggle, branding and marking, victory, difficult task, and punishment. While based on the analysis on the sphere of action, the *Big Hero 6* movie has four categories of characters which are Professor Callaghan as the villain; Hiro Hamada as the hero; Tadashi Hamada as the donor; and the last one is Hiro's friends as the helpers consists of Baymax, Fred, Wasabi, Gogo Tomago, and Honey Lemon.

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